

AN UNSTABLE BOUNDARY LINE

"You have heard of smuggling, I presume," remarked a guest at one of the hotels to a Cleveland **Leader** man. "Well, you can't see it. It is the most stupendous scheme in that line last summer I ever heard of. You

are doubtless aware that millions of everyday slaughters are constant to transport their goods over the line from one country to another, the object being, of course, to realize the payment of the customs duties. It is the people with whom I came in contact were superior to such common methods, which might do for low prices, and outwitted brigands out not for a live,

the woods. They would think that  
"Up in the farthest corner of the  
Maine there came a place where  
Maine stops and New Brunswick be-  
gins. That is the boundary line be-  
tween the two countries." But I told  
them where the Canadian farmers had  
given their homes. They said I never  
really lived to farming, some of these  
people, and even if McKinley did men-  
tion on grain, pork, and beef. "I  
didn't make any thing out of it."  
Some of the story was told with  
alongside the line. The publication of  
the news of the passage of the tariff  
bill didn't cause them a moment's uneas-  
iness.

They simply went on raising their Canadian wheat and their Canadian oats. At the same time they kept their eyes on the boundary line—what they could see of it. The visible portion of his remarkable boundary consisted of upright iron posts, set at intervals of one mile through the land. Not being

"About the time these upright and

...most farmers over the little heavy thresh-  
crops in condition to harvest a plentiful  
happena. Some small signs of  
half dozen of them of considerable  
when they return to their  
they are on American soil they

ed their grounds and with them the  
ops. The boundary line has moved  
d is located a half-mile or so farther  
ward the Arctic coast. These gulle-  
ss tillers of the soil then dispersed  
eir products at United States

and some time during the winter in an unknown manner, the boundary line takes a backward leap, leaving the area again on Christmas eve.

**Turn-of-the-Century Timepieces That Retain  
Two and a Half Pounds.**

Montgomery street, attracts the attention of the curious. The timepiece four inches in diameter and is decorated by the Bulletin to weigh two and a half pounds. It even looks like

gold, but is a composition of base metal. The chain attached to this watch is proportionately ponderous and bears a seal ring large enough for the finger of a giant. The watch was made by John Bittern of London.

centuries ago. It was, no doubt, a marvel of workmanship in those days, and is still a treasure. It probably cost about one hundred pounds sterling, or five hundred dol-

in our money. The hands upon  
sampled mark seconds and thirds  
seconds, as well as hours and min-  
utes. The dial also shows the phases  
of the moon. This remarkable relic  
is for sale. It is owned by a gentle-

one old watch has a history of some great. About two hundred years an English sea captain obtained the king of a table.

mouth seas some valuable trading villages. The king showed his many favors, and one day the captain told the insular monarch to say that most he would like to have sent

from London in a private car and highness to intimate that a big car would suit him well. Accordingly a coach was made to order on a befitting his royal personage. Great was his surprise when Harry

no point, he appointed a youth  
h bearer extraordinary to the  
n. Wherever the king went the  
h bearer followed, carrying the  
bus royal timepiece in his hand.

the ship, used as a water pump. The ownership of the water. They it to the captain of an American and he disposed of it in Phila. Some time ago it had several hands of its present owner, who

It highly. This is no doubt the oldest repeating watches in existence. Its ring is very musical.

to the wheel of the ship, it is con-  
nected to a lever which, by the  
valve in getting through midland  
the turning of the wheel which  
the rudder brings about the de-

A starboard wheel throws the  
of a vessel to starboard, changing  
the course of the bow to port and  
vice versa. So with the Chinaman

He turns his head to the left, is past, his pigtail swims in the white, and the other opposite is obtained when he turns his the other way.

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# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 3, 1894

## BRIDGEPORT FOOT BALL

(Money Order Office)

Elia E. Brady, Postmaster.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 1 P. M.

Helena—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Arrivals, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,

6 P. M.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Harvey Boone came over from Bodie on Saturday last and returned home on Tuesday.

Bert. Parmeter went out on the Antelope stage on Monday morning en route for Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Dr. J. E. Good, who arrived in Bodie on Monday night and was immediately called to Antelope Valley to see a patient.

County Clerk J. D. Murphy and wife, and Eddie, Ray, and Dan. Schuman, left for San Francisco on Wednesday, in his own conveyance to Carson. At Sacramento the Schuman children will be placed in the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Judge J. E. Good also left for the same place, en route with the County Clerk.

Mrs. Judge Virden was to leave San Francisco on Thursday on her trip to visit her mother in Sweden.

A. F. Bryant, who has been confined to the house in San Francisco by sickness, is able to get about again, but is still weak.

W. O. Parker and wife went to Bodie on Wednesday.

## THE MAIL CHANGES.

Four years ago the mail left Hawthorne, Nev., for this place on the arrival of the train from Carson, and the new contract let at that time continued the same schedule time, but when Hogan got the sub-contract he had the time changed so as to allow the mail to remain in Hawthorne until 5 o'clock next morning, making a difference of from ten to twelve hours in its arrival here. Last Fall the CHRONICLE-UNION resolved to have it changed to the original time, and backed by a petition of the citizens of Bridgeport, Bodie and Lundy, applied to the postmaster at Bridgeport, Wash., to change the time and give us our mail twelve hours sooner. Hon. A. Cammett, at the request of this office, endorsed the petition, as he had been over the route and knew the facts in the matter, and placed it in the hands of Postmaster General Bissell, who has ordered the change.

The mail now leaves Hawthorne on the arrival of the train, say about 5 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Bridgeport at 9 o'clock A. M., giving us our mail from ten to twelve hours earlier, and it should give Lundy here twenty-four hours earlier. We congratulate our friends throughout the county on the change, and we thank Congressman Cammett on behalf of the county as well as ourselves, for his prompt help in the matter. All in all that ends well. There will be no more going backward in the transmission of the mails in this county.

A SEND OFF.—The Midwinter Fair should be a success after the send off Bridgeport gave it. In honor of the formal opening of the Fair the O. U. flag was sent aloft, one young fellow took a short ride to Hawthorne, and in the afternoon the Brass Band came out and played a number of airs, winding up with "America," as per the San Francisco program.

THE MASQUERADE.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the masquerade ball to be given on Friday evening, March 24, at Bryant's Hall. Auspicious notice is given for all to prepare for a good time. The music will be first-class, by the new Orchestra Band of seven pieces, the best dancing music we have ever had in the county. Tickets have been placed at \$1.50, admitting gentleman and ladies.

ENGAGED FOR THE MASQUERADE.—The new Orchestra Band, seven pieces, will furnish the music at the three P. masquerade ball at Bodie on the 22nd—Washington's Birth day. We can assure our Bodie dancing friends they will have fine music to "trip it" after.

GOOD TIME.—Willie Adair will continue to carry the mail between here and Bodie. He makes good time, arriving here every morning before 9 o'clock, the schedule hour.

BEATING.—More bracing weather. The thermometer yesterday morning and this, at 7 o'clock, standing at 10 degrees below zero.

FOOTER says we are to have a storm on the 16th.

We had a cold snow storm from the north on Wednesday, but not much snow fell.

IT is a long mail route that has no turn.

REMOTIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Fox will hold services at the school house on Wednesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

TWO GRAND MISTAKES.—A little after 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a large motor shot out from toward the Twin Lakes and when passing Main street it dropped some distance and then took a straight shoot over the valley toward the Sweetwater mountains, illuminating the whole valley, people in their homes who saw the light thinking a fire had broken out. Those who saw it say it was a beautiful exhibit. At ten o'clock the same evening, while sitting in our sanctum and opposite the window facing the East, we saw a large one drop apparently over the mountains Auroraward. It was very brilliant and lighted up the valley and the first one did, but disappeared quicker. They beat the fireworks at the Midwinter Fair.

LEO BROOKS.—About ten days ago while John Dixon was riding on the ice in Antelope Valley his horse slipped and fell with him. He was unable to get his foot out of the stirrup when the horse got up and ran. Dixon grabbed him by the tail and was thus dragged a hundred yards or more when the animal again fell and Dixon got his foot out of its prison and it was found his right leg was broken just above the ankle, but whether it was broken by the first fall or the second is not known. As soon as Dr. Sinclair arrived home from the East he went to the Valley and set the limb and returned Thursday night. It was a wonder the horse did not kick the life out of Dixon.

## THE WATERBURY DECISION.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the Mono Superior Court decision in the case of Mark Waterbury vs. Domingo Baldonado, in which the plaintiff brought action to recover damages for the diversion and pollution of a stream of water in Mono county, and to obtain a restraining injunction. The Superior Court of Mono county rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff, which is now affirmed. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: Before 1881, J. P. McLaughlin located a desert land claim, and later made final proof on it, and in 1887 and 1890 plaintiff extended through this land a small stream which carried about 150 inches of water. For more than ten years plaintiff had appropriated and used during the spring, summer and fall seasons for irrigation, watering stock, and other purposes, and so used all the water of the stream. In June, 1892, plaintiff was irrigating his land and was raising pastures, and pasturing thereon about 5000 head of sheep. Defendant is a sheep raiser, and in June, 1892, drove about 6000 sheep upon the land along the stream, above plaintiff's land. By the sheep passing into and through the stream the banks were broken down and wind and sediment was thereby caused to be carried upon plaintiff's land to its injury and preventing its ordinary use. Early in July, defendant constructed a ditch and diverted a part of the stream. In the decision the court says: "The objection that neither McLaughlin nor the plaintiff ever made any valid appropriation of the water for the reason that they never complied with the provisions of the Civil Code for the acquisition of water rights is without merit. The evidence clearly shows that McLaughlin and the plaintiff had actually appropriated and used the water for more than ten years before defendant interfered with it, and the law is now settled that where there has been an actual appropriation of water, a right to it is required without following the course laid down in the code. The evidence clearly showed that the plaintiff had been damaged by the act of defendant and was entitled to relief."

The decision was rendered January 17th, with no dissenting opinion. It is one of great interest to many residents of Mono and Inyo on account of the main question involved. Also, the point touching water used, but to which no legal title is known, should prove reassuring to those who have feared the possible loss of water right by reason of later appropriations more legally made than the original one.—Inyo Register.

LINDSEY, the marble-carver, will display in connection with the traveling fair, the water from which the deposit is formed, together with the plants that make the spheroids in the rock. The entire display will be very interesting and will do more towards booming Mono county than almost any other display that has been shown in this region.

IN not his marble exhibit also from Mono county—from his Antelope Valley quarry?

SMITH VALLEY.—The Mason Valley Tidings says:

Nearly all the hay in the valley has been sold. Frank Mather still has 600 tons which is for sale.

FULLY 1000 head of beef cattle are being fed in the valley and will be marketed in about a month.

SOME loss of hay is reported caused by late windstorms.

A cattle buyer by the name of Blackburn is in Smith Valley this week; looking for good cattle. He purchased S. E. Burbank's best cattle and some others.—Lyon County Times.

THE Inyo papers are snarling, at each other like a trio of dogs. It don't help your county, or yourselves, brethren, so they ought to drop it.

SOME big marble shipments are being made these days. A 17 1/2 ton block went to-day, and a 19-ton chunk passed up a few days ago.—Inyo Register.

SAVING IN INDEPENDENCE.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, dissolves the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach and lack of food is for want of the power to digest, decompose and assimilate, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both dangerous and perplexing. But peace soon returns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid disposition of mind, the even temperament and hygienic habits are lost. The complete dissipation of the system is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

## GREAT ARSENIC EATERS.

Australian Women Sacrifice Health and Hair on the Altar of Good Complexion.

The majority of the female beauties of Sidney, according to an English observer, have peculiarly delicate complexions, languid expressions, fragile physiques and a die-away look in the eyes, which are more suited to the reserved temperament of an old civilization than the active vitality of a new world. It was easy even for a novice to detect that these ladies owed a good deal to their peroxide. The mystery of this curious combination of premature baldness and unusual delicacy of complexion was explained by the fact that these women ate arsenic in order to produce the mysterious palor and languor, and found to their horror that another effect of the drug was to make the hair drop out. Valuing their complexion above their hair, however, they sacrificed the one to the other. What a woman will endure for her complexion may be estimated by this and also by the fact that these arsenic eaters rarely live past forty-five. There is no pleasure, moreover, in the consumption of the poisonous drug. The arsenic is made up into dainty looking caramels, which fashionable dames will produce from precious little bonbonnières and suck quite openly, just as the American girl chews gum or the English girl chews lozenges. The arsenic question, Englishmen say, was becoming quite a burning one in the antipodes. When a man married a young looking, lovely creature, adorned with luxurious ringlets, he was disgusted to find after the ceremony that she was really a semibald, prematurely overrated woman, who was shortening her life to please her own vanity and was incapable of fulfilling the duties of a mother to debilitated children which she brought into the world. Moreover, the suffering which she would go through in any attempt to overcome this pernicious habit was quite enough to make her break down, if, indeed, she could be persuaded to bear it at all.

## HIS PET PHRASE.

It Was Good for All Occasions and Used Accordingly.

In the "Memoir of Henry Compton," published in London some years ago, there is an amusing story which has an obvious lesson. Mr. Watlington was a man from his birth of an even temper and an easy disposition. He went through life with the greatest indifference as to his cares and his troubles. One phrase he used on all occasions: "It may be so, but then again it may not."

On paying him a visit one day, says the writer, I asked him if he thought it would be fine. "Why," replied he, "it may rain, then again it may not."

Seeing I mentioned "Daniel Field Sports," I inquired if he ever went on a hunt. "Yes," replied he, "I did go once on a bit of a hunt, but I don't like it. I made a sorry lot out of it. I borrowed a rifle from a friend and started for a day's pleasure, as I thought, but the horse was a stranger to me, and so, not having received a lesson, I began to feel as if I was a bit of a fool. I set off at full speed, with me inside the gig."

"I began to be alarmed. Think, I, 'There I am here; I may go a little farther without being turned over; but then again, I may not.' I went away he tore every ditch and bank that came in his way. Presently I saw we were nearing a horse pond, and I began to say to myself: 'I may get past this pond without being dropped in the middle of it, but then again I may not.'"

"However, after running a tremendous risk, I escaped a broken neck that time, and after getting pretty safely through the remaining part of the chase, says I to myself, says I: 'Well, I may be tempted to go a-hunting again, but then again, I may not!'"

## A DOUBLE BASS CLUB.

Scheme to Avoid Lugging the Big Bass Fiddles Around.

A gold-laced person got on a crowded Brooklyn trolley car and hung a bass drum over the brake-handle, says the New York World. The car lurched and the man next to him stepped on the gold-laced person's toes, and, being thus introduced, began a conversation about the drum.

"Heep of bother carrying a drum around, isn't it?"

"Yes, but not so much as a double bass, one of these big bass fiddles, you know—bass fiddle."

"Are they much trouble?"

"Well, they are this much trouble, that they won't let you get on a car in Brooklyn with one. In New York you have to get a permit to carry one, just the same as if it was a concealed weapon. Once, here in Brooklyn, I'd have to take a carriage for it. But now I belong to a double bass club."

"Have pretty good times, I suppose? You get together and smoke and have some beer and play on your double basses?"

The gold-laced man looked down and laughed silently. Well, it is kind of funny to think of a lot of men sitting around and playing solos about two o'clock, when the singing voices. Voorn, Voorn!

"No," said he after a bit. "All the fellows that play the double bass belong to this club and play 'two dollars a year dues.' They have a lot of instruments and every place they have to go to play there is a closet containing a bass, to which only members of the club have keys. There is a book in the closet, and every time a fellow uses the bass he marks down his name. They have them in all the halls and theaters, and in the summer time on all the barges and excursion steamers. The two dollars from each member goes for repairs."

So that's the reason why you can't remember having seen a double bass on the street cars, no matter how hard you try.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Largest Union Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

## PEOPLE ACROSS THE SEAS.

ALFRED DE ROTHENFELD has a lion cub that he has trained to follow him about his house and grounds. He may find the exercise a very lively one some day.

LOUIE BRASBY has a crank, attached to a costly barrel organ, without which he never goes on a cruise, and on which he plays every evening. The grinding routine must be hard on the listeners.

ROSEBERRY remarked at a recent dinner that wherever in the world there is a good thing there would be found a Scotman sitting beside it. Even the canny lad that sits by himself will confirm this.

JEAN CHARLES CAZIN, a distinguished French artist, is making a brief visit to this country. M. Cazin is an officer of the Legion of Honor and received a first-class medal at the salon of 1890 for his "Ismael" and "Tobias."

## Chinese Soapstone.

A report by the British consul at Wenchow, China, states that the soapstone, or soapstone, industry of that vicinity employs about two thousand miners and carvers. The mines, owned and operated by twenty or thirty families, are forty-two miles from Wenchow. The galleries are driven into the sides of the hills, often to a distance of nearly a mile, and require timbering on account of the softness of the clay. The stone is soft when first extracted, hardening on exposure to the air. It is obtained in a great variety of colors, described as purple, red, mottled red, black, dark blue, light blue, gray, white, eggshell white, "jade," "beeswax" and "frozen"—the "jade" and "frozen" being the most valuable. Carvers buy the stone at the mines at about a cent a pound.

## A Fellahien Minister.

All Pacha Moubarek, whose death has recently taken place, was the only Egyptian fellahien, or peasant, who ever attained the rank of cabinet minister. He possessed all the craftiness of his downtrodden race, trimmed his political sails with much skill when he saw that the Arabi revolt was on the point of failure, and found means of remaining a friend both of his countrymen and their English masters, a matter of some difficulty. Like most fellahien, he was exceedingly uncleanly in his appearance and personal habits, objecting most strongly to sanitary appliances as superfluous.

## PATENTS.

### NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for invention and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the apparatuses and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unscrupulous methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, 618 F Street, P. O. Box 385, Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A FRESH AND

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